

P.

SCP  
23,302

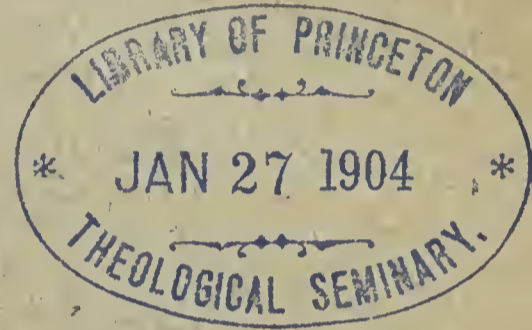
al ab

# ADVANCE SHEETS.

---

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION.  
CHAPTER FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION  
FOR 1900-1901.

*S. Jackson.*



CHAPTER XXXI.

## REPORT ON EDUCATION IN ALASKA.



WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1902.





## CHAPTER XXXI.

### REPORT ON EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,  
*Washington, D. C., June 16, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the sixteenth annual report of the Alaska division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

During the year there have been maintained in Alaska 28 public schools under the immediate supervision of this Bureau, with 37 teachers and an enrollment of 1,963 pupils.

During the autumn of 1900 pneumonia prevailed extensively through Arctic Alaska, causing many deaths among the native population. In order as far as possible to prevent the starvation of the stricken people, under authority from the Secretary of the Interior, the revenue cutter *Bear* gave out provisions among the settlements along the shores of Bering Sea, which were distributed by the missionaries, teachers, and officers in that region. At Port Clarence many of the children whose parents had died were gathered into an orphanage established by the teacher. In the spring of 1901 smallpox made its appearance among natives of southeastern Alaska, and spread with great rapidity. As a precautionary measure several of the public schools in that section were closed during the prevalence of the disease.

The appropriation for education in Alaska, which had been continued annually since 1886, was not renewed by the last session of Congress. An amendment to section 203, Title III, of the "Act making further provisions for a civil government for Alaska" (approved March 3, 1901) provides that "50 per centum of all license moneys provided for by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1899, and any amendments made thereto, that may hereafter be paid for business carried on outside incorporated towns in the district of Alaska, and covered into the Treasury of the United States, shall be set aside to be expended, so far as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior, within his discretion and under his direction, for school purposes outside incorporated towns in said district of Alaska."

SAXMAN.—Mrs. J. W. Young, teacher; enrollment, 66; population, Thlingket. Mrs. Young reports:

Our school year opened under very favorable conditions, and for a part of the year the school was well attended and there was a marked degree of interest. Very good progress was made in all branches taught, especially in arithmetic and language, as my assistant, Miss Eva Sill, was a tireless worker and competent in all branches. Having an assistant, we had more time to devote to each pupil. Had it not been for sickness, we expected an enrollment of 100 or more, and a good attendance, as the "potlatches" and feasts were few. Early in the winter the people contracted a contagious malady, resembling smallpox. It soon spread so that nearly the whole population was infected with it. Several deaths occurred. Hence the attendance was very irregular, although the children usually came to



school as long as they could sit up, and returned as soon as possible, being, by reason of the ravages of the disease, frightful looking objects.

On the 12th of February the local school committee ordered the school closed. The people who were not sick became panic-stricken and left the town. I could not open the school again until May, when a few of the people returned. We were disappointed that we could not keep the school open, as the children were very much interested and learning fast.

We made a practice of visiting the homes of the pupils often, especially if any were sick or absent. The natives are naturally very fond of music, both instrumental and vocal. We had the use of an organ in school; it belongs to the community, being paid for by subscription.

GRAVINA.—Mrs. Alice B. Hamblet Davis, teacher; enrollment, 69; population, Thlingket. Mrs. Davis reports:

The attendance until June was very good, but during that month the people began to move from the village to their fishing haunts and to canneries where they secured employment. Then in the village, the fathers being gone, the girls and boys had to help in the box factory. The pupils and patrons are greatly interested in the school work, although the home habits of irregularity add greatly to the teacher's duties.

In dress and personal habits the children are reasonably neat, but most of the native homes lack cleanliness. My greatest difficulty is to make the children speak English outside of the schoolroom. Since the teacher is the only one in this vicinity who speaks English, it is not surprising that the children hesitate to use it regularly. I have tried English afternoons, picnics, stories, object lessons, and various other methods, still they use very little English in their everyday conversation. Our people are to be commended for having erected a very comfortable school building, which was completed last May. It is furnished with serviceable desks, and the teacher can accomplish much more than was possible under former conditions. My pupils are very fond of drills and calisthenics. They take to song with a naturalness and ease seldom found among white children. Their voices are musical and well modulated. As a rule, they are energetic and cheery, displaying none of the sullenness common among some native tribes. Their progress this year has been very noticeable.

JACKSON.—Miss Nellie Green, teacher; enrollment, 88; population, Hydah. Miss Green writes:

The new desks and blackboards which the Department kindly sent us added greatly to the appearance of the schoolroom this year. At the beginning of the year a native committee was appointed to secure the school attendance of delinquent members, which worked admirably. Most of the children, though often late, attended regularly.

A number of former pupils are successfully supporting themselves by making use of the instruction they received while at school. There are two native storekeepers in the village, former pupils, who go to Seattle in their own schooners whenever it is necessary to order goods. Other pupils are boat builders and carpenters. One of the carpenters has just completed a two-story house with bay windows and porches. Another is assisting in building a warehouse at Hunters Bay. Others are successful assistant engineers and others are good pilots and interpreters.

FORT WRANGELL No. 1.—Miss Minnie Robertson, teacher; enrollment, 68; population, Thlingket. Miss Robertson writes:

I find the native children quite bright and willing to learn, but owing to their irregular attendance they do not make as much progress as the whites. Those who stay in town the year round are quite regular, but most of the native population are on the move the greater part of the time. They have their seasons for hunting, fishing, and trapping, which keeps them out of school the greater part of the year. This accounts for the high enrollment and the low average daily attendance. The natives are very fond of music, and assisted in several entertainments during the winter; we have an organ in the schoolroom, and they derive a great deal of enjoyment from it. They are also very fond of kindergarten work, and as they learn mostly by object lessons, I find that the introduction of kindergarten work into the school has proved of great benefit to them. The older ones as well as the younger take a great interest in it.

One young man who attended school during the winter months has been working at the sawmill this spring, and his sister, a young lady of 15, who has



attended quite regularly during the whole year, left just a few days before school was out to work in a boarding house. These are the only two who have come directly under my notice.

FORT WRANGELL No. 2.—Victor L. Holt, teacher; enrollment, 80; population, white. Mr. Holt reports:

In the absence of the assistant teacher at the commencement of the school, I had charge of both the natives and the whites. I found it necessary for a while to continue the sessions of the school until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7 until 9 in the evening, in order that all of the classes might be heard. When the teacher for the natives came the press on this department was relieved for a time. A number of students came in from neighboring places, and more would have come if we could have accommodated them.

There are now seven grades in our school, and there are to be at least eight next year. Through the efforts of the friends of education here we have secured a library of 259 volumes, for the use of the school. The books have been carefully selected, and have proven of inestimable value to the school. A librarian has been employed, and funds have been raised by the students to keep the library open all summer.

It is to be hoped that Fort Wrangell will have a new school building in the near future.

KAKE.—Mrs. Anna R. Moon, teacher; enrollment, 88; population, Thlingket. Mrs. Moon writes:

The usual letter from the Bureau of Education, asking for an annual report of my school, did not reach me until recently. Our mail is very irregular. Sometimes we find that our letters have been carried up to Dawson, or out to western Alaska, before they finally reach us at this little out of the way village. Our nearest post-office is Fort Wrangell, which is 100 miles distant. The journey in an open boat between Kake and Fort Wrangell is a hazardous one during the winter months. Sometimes as long as two or three weeks are consumed in making the trip. Our messengers are usually natives, who frequently stop to hunt to and from Fort Wrangell.

The white population of this island consists of my husband and myself, our two children, and the merchant. There are about 300 natives that regard Kake Village as their headquarters. They are of a nomadic disposition, which naturally interferes considerably with the regularity of their attendance at school. Many of the old customs, which have disappeared among the natives living near the larger towns of Alaska, are still observed in this region. The feast for the dead, for instance, frequently takes them to remote settlements. With all these drawbacks, we nevertheless see an improvement. This is especially marked in the appearance of their houses. In this village every house but one now contains a heating and cooking stove, stools, chairs, beds, and dishes. The horn spoons and wooden bowls are now relics of the past. Men, women, and children now dress in "store clothes," as do the common people in other parts of the country; they do not wear the blanket suits that they formerly used to make in imitation of the white man's clothing.

No hoochinoo has been brewed in the village in almost two years. Some of our natives, however, are very much tempted when visiting towns which the steamers touch and where liquor is plentiful.

We have lumber ready for use in erecting a church. The natives have subscribed very liberally toward paying for it, and they will give their labor gratis in erecting the church. Many of them are good mechanics. Most of them realize the benefits to be derived from taking advantage of the privileges offered them by the school.

SITKA, No. 1.—Miss Cassia Patton, teacher; enrollment, 48; population, white. Miss Patton reports:

The year was a very pleasant and profitable one until the Christmas recess, after which unusual sickness made great inroads on our work.

Our second annual fair in October was a very successful affair, and I am convinced that the one-room school with a programme already full can do something along industrial lines in this way. The children displayed paddles, paper knives, kites, houses, pincushions, aprons, pillowcases, bags, darning, patching, lace, bread, cake, cookies, cottage cheese, syllabub, butter, jelly, and canned fruit; also three models of full-rigged vessels on which the boys had spent many hours during the summer vacation. Our display chart contained language, arithmetic,



geography, and spelling papers. In connection with the fair we had a short literary programme, and all passed off very pleasantly. Desiring to cultivate an interest in the beautiful as well as the useful I gave as prizes little booklets from the Artists' Series of the Educational Publishing Company. Our fair was too late in the season to include an agricultural display. I am anxious that our people shall cultivate the soil more, and have planned to hold the next fair in September, the display to consist of products from their gardens, pressed leaves, wild flowers, seaweed, and shells. In order that each child might grow something I distributed among them garden and flower seeds, which were kindly furnished me by the superintendent of agricultural experiment stations.

Later in the year, probably in March, we will have another exhibition of hand work, thus giving the spring and summer to nature and agriculture and the autumn and winter to other industries.

Æsop's Fables, Robinson Crusoe, and the Story of Troy have been the bases of much of our reproduction work, which the children have much enjoyed.

In music we have been able to accomplish considerable, as I was able to get a lady of musical ability to give instruction four times a week.

A little daily drill in phonics has given the children much help in reading. With the assistance of Walsh's Arithmetic we have done good work in numbers.

About the 1st of January the grippe appeared in our midst; the second week in February we had a smallpox scare, followed by the chicken pox, until every child had been absent on account of sickness. By the 1st of April almost all had returned. In the hope that we might overcome the effect of the various absences I procured the services of Mrs. Yule, who had given the music lessons, as assistant for two hours a day, and we had just started with great expectations of accomplishing much when the order came from the local board to close school as a precautionary measure, the smallpox having broken out among the natives. After waiting two weeks they did not yet consider it wise to open again.

I took advantage of my early release and came East a little sooner than I had planned. I have been in Newpaltz, N. Y., where I have been studying industrial work and observing the grades.

As I wrote you some few years since, I had a loom built for teaching our native women weaving, hoping by working along fundamental lines to aid them in their progress from the hunting and fishing period. I have been carefully studying the different steps in weaving as taught here, and hope that I will be able to accomplish much in time.

SITKA, No. 2.—Mrs. M. A. Saxman and Miss Mary Moon, teachers; enrollment, 131; population, Thlingket.

The year now closed has been pleasant, but not altogether satisfactory, because of the irregular attendance of the pupils. My work was greatly hindered and broken in upon by the old customs of the natives.

It seemed this was the year for the Sitkans to be entertained, feasted, and potlatched by the Chilkats, Killisnoos, and Hoonahs. This took the children away from school the greater part of the year, or winter, as they were absent at each place from four to six weeks. Then came the scourge of smallpox, and my school was closed by the local board and the native village quarantined for two months or more.

However, with all this quite a few were in attendance until the close of the school. When school was not so full in the forenoon as usual, I would walk through the native village at noon, visiting from house to house. As a result I was sure of a good attendance in the afternoon.

I do not anticipate much trouble in getting them into school hereafter, as I assured the faithful ones they would be well remembered next Christmas. A teacher must resort to different devices to get the children into school. A nice doll, a harmonica, some bright ribbon, and a handkerchief mean a very great deal to the little Alaskan girl, while a knife, ball, harmonica, and a top, or a trumpet, a whistle, and some marbles mean just as much to the Alaskan boy.

SITKA, No. 3, Industrial.—William A. Kelly, superintendent; Mrs. E. C. Heizer, schoolroom No. 1; Mrs. Selina Gamble, schoolroom No. 2; Mr. George J. Beck, teacher of carpentering, furniture making, and boat building; and Miss Olga Hilton, domestic science teacher; enrollment, 151; race, Thlingket.

SITKA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, room No. 1.—Mrs. E. C. Heizer, teacher; enrollment, 70; population, Thlingket, Hydah, and Tsimpshuan. Mrs. Heizer reports:

I notice a great difference in the mental grasp shown by my pupils. Some, although diligent and patient, soon reach the limit of their capacity. The major-



ity, however, each year show a development that is surprising. Many of our pupils are very fond of reading. Out of school hours they spend much time reading books of travel, biography, and some of the best novels. I have never seen white children show a healthier literary taste than these native children are developing. Their interest in current events, which I introduce in connection with our study of geography, has been permanent and intelligent. As their taste for reading develops, the advance in the use of English has been very marked. I am exceedingly thankful for the moral development in our boys and girls. Letters from some of them, who have gone from us, tell of temptations that only a decided, positive character could resist.

SITKA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, room No. 2.—Mrs. Selina Gamble, teacher; enrollment, 81; population, Thlingket, Hydah, and Tsimpshean. Mrs. Gamble reports:

During the months of February and March my school was not very large, nor the work so good, owing to much sickness, but the rest of the year the condition of the school has been very satisfactory. The children have worked well and have made good progress. They have done excellent work in writing and drawing especially.

Our schoolroom is a large, well-ventilated room. As we have not enough school desks to accommodate all the pupils, we have had to use five long seats, from 12 to 15 feet in length, most of the year.

HOONAH.—Mrs. J. W. McFarland, teacher; enrollment, 121; population, Thlingket. Mrs. McFarland writes:

Good progress has been made on the part of those who attended regularly. We suffered to a great extent from the usual interruptions, feasting and dancing, but I kept right on, not even dismissing during the holidays. On Washington's Birthday we had a magic-lantern entertainment in the evening. I showed pictures of Washington, Lincoln, the Pilgrim fathers, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Carle and I explained the pictures.

I never saw better attendance on the part of the girls. At the close of every month I gave presents, to stimulate them, from a Christmas box sent from my friends in California.

In the fall I attempted to hold night school, but abandoned that, as the natives were so unsettled; everybody was excited, and busy preparing for Mose's big feast. About 200 Indians arrived from Sitka in February, bringing a disease from which many of our people have died, among them two pupils from the school. It is thought to be a light form of smallpox, and leaves their faces terribly marked. Mr. Carle advised me to close school. This makes my term shorter by one month and a half. I have spent the time this month in cleaning up the schoolroom and teacher's residence. Now everything is in good shape for next term. We are rejoicing in the fact that we now have a post-office and semimonthly mail; this will bring Hoonah to the front. You may imagine what this means to me, having lived seventeen years, patiently waiting, 60 miles from the nearest office.

Our people were very industrious last summer, and thousands of dollars were paid to them for getting wood and fish for the canneries.

DOUGLAS, No. 1.—Miss Gertrude H. Spiers and Miss Kate Spiers, teachers; enrollment, 95; population, white.

Regarding the work of the year which has just closed, we have the honor to report that the pupils have been more interested in their work than during any of the previous three years of our stay at Douglas. The attendance has been regular to a marked degree. School was in session from August 1 till the last of December, and from February 11 till May 15, when it was closed by order of the city health officer on account of a case of scarlet fever in the residence adjoining the schoolhouse.

Our school library now numbers 200 volumes. Seventy-five books were received during the year from the Douglas public library. The children are great readers, especially of history and historical stories. We are delighted with the use the children make of the library and with the class of literature which they have learned to enjoy.

DOUGLAS, No. 2.—Mrs. M. MacA. Davis, teacher; enrollment, 37; population, white. Mrs. Davis reports:

We had quite a large attendance at the beginning of this school year. Some of the children were from the Catholic school and only came here until their school commenced. During the year quite a number have moved away. Then our last



month was almost broken up by the smallpox, which we hope will amount to nothing more than a scare.

Yet, with all the difficulties of hard rains, deep snows (and they were the deepest that have been known in this part of Alaska for many years), carelessness, and indifference on the part of some of the parents in not keeping the children in school, we feel that this year has not been an entire failure; it has certainly been an exceedingly busy one in our school. Our greatest progress was made in spelling, geography, and arithmetic. We have a good local committee, who have been very kind and helpful and have encouraged us greatly.

The Government was kind enough to have part of our school ground cleared of logs and stumps, which adds much to the attractiveness of our surroundings and gives us a little room for a playground, which we were very glad to have.

We received a donation of 52 books from the Congregational Public Library of Douglas, which addition to our library was very thankfully received.

HAINES.—Miss May Mackintosh, teacher; enrollment, 46; population, white and Thlingket. Miss Mackintosh reports:

This year I have had a better average attendance than last year. I try to visit the homes of the children every other day, and oftentimes each day after school. I make music an important study, and as in this they all take an interest, some will come for that when they would not for other things.

WOOD ISLAND.—Charles E. Bunnell, teacher; enrollment, 63; population, Russian creole and Aleut. Mr. Bunnell reports:

The attendance has been the largest in the history of the school, and our school-room has been taxed to the utmost capacity.

Through the entire session I have taught a night school four evenings each week. While this was designed principally as a study hour for the older mission children, it was open to all the natives who did not attend during the day. During the winter months there was an enrollment of 28 besides the older mission children. The eagerness with which they studied their primers and readers and worked over their arithmetic was very encouraging and added greatly to the interest of the school.

We have been seriously handicapped this year for floor room and breathing space. A large school means hard work, but a large school in cramped quarters adds much to the work of the teacher and the restlessness of the children.

AFOGNAK.—Mrs. Charles W. Pajoman, teacher; enrollment, about 43; population, Russian creole and Aleut. Mrs. Pajoman writes:

From the Aleut village the attendance has been very irregular from various causes. The children make excuse that they have no shoes to wear; that they must fish in the lake; that they must help in the potato planting. About the middle of May they leave the village with their parents for the bays, where they spend the whole summer fishing and drying salmon, so the school year is necessarily short.

At 2 a. m. October 9, 1900, the whole village was awakened by quite a shock of earthquake. The shock continued every day for a week, then every once in a while all winter. Even now during the summer there are slight shocks.

UNGA.—Frank A. Golder, teacher; enrollment, 39; population, white, Russian creole and Aleut. Mr. Golder reports:

School opened the first Monday in September, and before the week had passed nearly all the pupils were sick with the measles. From that time until the 1st of October the school was closed, but after that the attendance was regular and the pupils worked hard and faithfully, and they are justly proud of what they have accomplished and of the prizes which, through the generosity of Mr. F. C. Driffield, were awarded to the most faithful at the end of the year.

The course of study pursued during the year by the advanced class, whose average age is 12 years, will give an idea of the quality and quantity of the work done, and it is therefore stated here.

It reviewed fractions and completed Milne's Elements of Arithmetic, and did satisfactory work in Cook and Cropsey's Advanced Arithmetic. In mental arithmetic the class completed Bailey's Mental Arithmetic, and are doing good work in Brook's New Normal Mental Arithmetic. Every problem is analyzed and fully explained.

Much time has also been spent on composition and letter writing, and on the whole the work is satisfactory, considering the fact that the English language is



not the language of the mother and the home, and with most of the pupils it is only idiomatic; some use the Russian and Aleut construction. The Aleut language has only one word for both "he" and "she," and many of the children are unable to grasp the distinction between the pronouns and to use them properly. This is only one of the many difficulties the pupils contend with.

History is another difficult subject to the class, since much of the subject-matter is unfamiliar and almost beyond their imagination. The text-books are far from satisfactory for these pupils. Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson, Lincoln, and Washington are very much admired on account of some feat of strength or daring.

Geography is studied with pleasure and much profit by the class.

According to their ability the other classes have worked equally as hard and have accomplished equally as much. The primary classes alternate study with kindergarten work.

The teacher feels under great obligation to the parents and many others who assisted him in so many ways. Through their generosity the school had a Christmas tree, and presents for all the children of the island.

UNALASKA.—Miss Frances Mann and A. W. Newhall, teachers; enrollment, 95; population, Russian creole and Aleut. Miss Mann writes:

The daily attendance at school has been very good for Alaska. The natives are realizing more the value of the public school and are more willing to send their children.

There has been much sickness in the village during the fall and winter and an epidemic of measles caused the death of about one-third of the population.

At Christmas time the exercises by the children were held in the schoolhouse. All the people in the village were invited and the room was well filled. Every one was remembered with a gift at the close of the exercises from a well-filled Christmas tree. This pleasant occasion increased the interest of the parents in the school and lessened their ignorance and prejudice toward our work.

Our new school building is of good size, the rooms are large and conveniently arranged, and a new flag floats proudly above the building.

CARMEL.—Mrs. Emma Luber Rock, teacher; enrollment, 52; population, Eskimo. Here there is a home for native children under the Moravian missionaries as well as a public school.

Mrs. Rock writes under date of January 30, 1902:

From the beginning we have found that day scholars make very slow progress, and we attribute this mainly to irregular attendance. When they do come regularly for a few months and have learned a few of the rudiments, both they and their parents think they have all the education necessary. On the other hand, such children as have been taken into the home learn the ordinary English branches readily. They make steady progress until they reach what we might call an intermediate grade. From that point it is uphill work and only the brighter ones persevere.

EATON REINDEER STATION.—Frederick E. Willard, teacher; enrollment, 10; population, Laplander and Eskimo. This school was kept in fulfillment of an agreement with the Lapp employees of the Bureau of Education that their children should have educational facilities.

Mr. Willard reports:

School began October 23 and closed April 26, during which time school was in regular session, with the exception of holiday vacations. The number of pupils enrolled during the first term was 10, 7 of whom were Eskimos, 2 Lapps, and 1 American. Gradually, as the parents moved away and the hunting seasons opened, the attendance decreased. The ages of the pupils ranged from 6 to 21 years, most of whom had attended school before, some at the station and others at the mission school at Unalaklik.

A large part of the time was taken up with conversation, in teaching the proper use of the English language. Lessons were given in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography, and drawing. The children take great interest in their school work, and it has been not an infrequent occurrence to have a boy or girl come to school without his or her breakfast. The pupil furthest advanced reads nicely in the third reader and has studied arithmetic as far as common fractions.

The natives, though of a sluggish nature, are bright and very fond of music. Indeed, the children teach their parents songs that they have learned in school,



Their use of English savors of the vernacular, they having acquired a good deal of it from passing prospectors. For example, upon asking a boy if he liked to come to school, I received the reply, "You bet!" This has to a certain extent been overcome and purer English taught in its place.

NOME.—Miss Cora B. Young and Miss Florence Mauzy teachers; enrollment, 63; population, white. In April, 1901, Nome became an incorporated town, and from that date the school has not been under the Bureau of Education, but under a local board of education.

In regard to the school year previous to that date Miss Mauzy writes:

When we came to Nome in August, 1900, we began school in the library of the Congregational Church, which we were expected to vacate on demand at any time. We commenced with three pupils, but after days of street canvassing and calling from house to house we built up a school of some numbers. At times, because of lack of funds for fuel, we felt that we should be compelled to suspend work; but this problem was solved for us, when in November the church needed the room we occupied and the school was closed until another building could be secured.

A vigorous effort was then made to raise by subscription enough money to buy fuel, pay a janitor, and rent a building. The response in actual money was not very satisfactory, but a building was donated and coal furnished free of charge.

We have enrolled over sixty pupils and almost every State in the Union has been represented. We have had but two Eskimos and they remained in school but two days. While it has been real pioneer work we have taken great interest in building up as good a school as possible, and on the whole have found it a pleasant task.

GAMBELL, St. Lawrence Island.—P. H. J. Lerrigo, M. D., teacher; enrollment, 72; population, Eskimo.

Dr. Lerrigo makes the following report:

We have been interrupted by many things in the course of the year. After Mr. Doty commenced school on September 4, the *Bear* arrived and the landing of coal and supplies, together with the departure of Mr. Doty, prevented us from resuming until the latter part of the month. It was then continued without interruption, except for a day or two, when we were occupied with the reindeer work, until the Christmas holidays.

Having resumed on January 2, we were again interrupted toward the latter part of the month by the threatened epidemic of smallpox, and immediately following that by the rescue of Mr. Egan, a shipwrecked seaman, and the search for his companion. Returning from the search I found it necessary to operate upon Mr. Egan's foot. The next event was my own sickness from varioloid, which laid me up until nearly the end of February.

School was closed upon the 1st of April, both because there were many things about the premises which we were compelled to leave undone when the winter closed in, and because the ice breaking away very early (about a month sooner than usual) took most of the children away from school.

The attendance has been about the same as last year, but it was only by great exertion that I could induce the children to come at all. The school has lost its novelty; there is no royal road to learning, and the mental application required is repellant to them.

I have used every inducement, making the work as light as possible, endeavoring to render the sessions attractive, introducing new methods and offering rewards for regularity; but the inducements are not sufficient recompense for the waste of gray matter upon their part, and time after time I have been reduced to the necessity of going out and capturing my pupils before commencing school, and that with but indifferent success.

The progress of those scholars who have approximated regularity in their attendance has been quite gratifying. Some of the older ones have advanced as far as fractions in arithmetic. Most of the pupils who were in the classes last year have been advanced one grade, and great improvement has been made by all in reading, writing, and the use of the English language.

Perhaps in the latter branch of study the most marked progress has been made. Having picked up a large part of their English from the whaling vessels, it was formerly a heterogeneous compound of pigeon English, intermingled with Kanaka words (as *pau*, *wahinny*, etc.), French (as *savez*), and other foreign words. It has been my endeavor to correct these bad habits of speech and to substitute



grammatical and idiomatic English. While there is still much to be desired, the improvement is remarkable.

*The premises.*—During the past year the schoolroom has been enlarged by the addition of 20 feet to the front of the building. The frame was constructed by carpenters supplied by Captain Tuttle, Revenue-Cutter Service, from the revenue cutter *Bear*, and the addition completed by us with the assistance of the natives. We have applied three coats of paint to the new part and have given one coat to the old.

The old part of the house still needs another coat of paint, but the white lead gave out and we were compelled to leave it as it is.

We have also doubled the size of the coal shed by building a lean-to upon the north side for the protection of the lumber.

TELLER REINDEER STATION.—T. L. Brevig, teacher; enrollment, 30; race, Eskimo.

School was kept from the beginning of September to the end of May, and as the pupils were all in the building the attendance was regular and progress was marked. School was taught 180 days, with an average daily attendance of 16. Besides the regular studies the girls have been taught sewing and housekeeping, and the boys had their regular hours of work every day, and all have done their best to do their duties.

During the epidemic last summer 45 natives were fed for some time, and food was prepared for 32 and the sick looked after for six weeks before any Government aid was sent in. In the near vicinity about 30 died. I buried 20 in all, who died in the buildings or in tents pitched around the buildings for sick natives. Many orphans were left. The mission took in 12 orphans, 2 widows, each with a child, and 3 young men, who have been cared for. Ten orphans and the 3 young men are yet with us, the 3 latter being employed as apprentices.

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES.—Charles T. Kittredge, teacher; enrollment, 107; population, Eskimo. Mr. Kittredge reports:

The school opened September 25, 1900, and closed May 31, 1901. The chart and first and second reader classes were quite regular in attendance all the time. A few big boys in a higher class did well also, but it is almost impossible for the young men to make much advancement, as they have to go seal hunting every day the weather will permit.

Whooping cough, brought from Siberia last summer, kept many of the school children coughing until nearly Christmas, which added to the unpleasantness of a crowded schoolroom.

In arithmetic the pupils liked addition best and never tired of rivalry in adding columns of figures. Other favorite work was writing and drawing, where their ability is equal to that of white children.

POINT BARROW.—S. R. Spriggs, teacher; enrollment, 111; population, Eskimo. Mr. Spriggs sends the following report of this school, the northernmost on the continent:

School began on September 4 and continued for nine months, broken only by a week's vacation at Christmas, and one other day when a severe winter blizzard absolutely prevented attendance. In all, one hundred and eighty-one days were taught. The attendance has been something remarkable. In the deep winter months of December, January, and February the attendance was at times from 60 to 70, and some of the pupils had to be seated on boxes and some upon the floor (a native's natural chair). For the month of February the average attendance reached 58 and for the entire year 41.

The children and their parents have taken an interest in school not manifested heretofore, and many of the children I know have made special endeavors, in some cases, denials, that they might attend school. The favorable whaling season of the previous year made it possible for many more than usual to remain in the village the entire year, and thus their children could attend school; and during the early part of the whaling season this spring school was possible, because the children were anxious to attend. The village has not had a greater population in several years than it had the past winter. Several families came from Herschell Island, some from Point Hope, several families were here from the Wainwright Inlet district, many more from that region were here for several months; besides there were some inland natives who seldom come here.

The interest taken in school will be numerically represented by stating that the total enrollment for the year was 111. The disparity between the total enrollment and the average attendance is because so many natives have necessarily to go



inland fishing and hunting at times, and then their children accompany them. Thus all the children of school age are never here at one time.

One man told us that if we did not find that his children did as we directed them and study diligently, we should use physical force; but this is unnecessary among these Eskimos.

The children average bright, are quick to learn, and are all anxious to acquire English; some have succeeded very well, now being in the second reader; history and geography, however, will necessarily always be more or less advanced studies to them.

To me, who have taught them, the progress of the school has been very satisfactory. In the early part of the year we had a severe epidemic of whooping cough, which, with complications, took away several of our school children.

*Historical table—Statistics of public schools in Alaska, 1892 to 1901.*

Schools	Length of school term and enrollment of pupils.																	
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Months taught.	Enrollment.	Months taught.	Enrollment.	Months taught.	Enrollment.	Months taught.	Enrollment.	Months taught.	Enrollment.	Months taught.	Enrollment.	Months taught.	Enrollment.	Months taught.	Enrollment.	Months taught.	Enrollment.
<i>Southeast Alaska.</i>																		
Sitka:																		
No. 1 (whites)-----	9	50	7	43	9	57	9	40	9	39	9	42	9	31	9	47	8	48
No. 2 (natives) ----	9	48	9	110	9	180	9	156	9	154	8	170	9	175	9	184	8	131
No. 3 (natives) ----																		151
Juneau:																		
No. 1 (whites)-----	9	23	9	25	9	54	9	70	9	86	9	72	9	74	9	96		
No. 2 (natives) ----	9	61	9	65	9	50	9	67	9	70	9	40	9	71	9	70	9	75
Douglas:																		
No. 1 (whites)-----	8	13	9	30	9	42	9	57	7	75	9	46	9	70	8	100	6	95
No. 2 (whites)-----									8	32	9	25	9	28	9	37	8	37
Douglas (natives)-----	9	108	9	87	7	26												
Skagway (whites), 4 schools													7	109	9	214		
Wrangell (whites and natives)-----	9	49	9	54	8	61	9	92	9	64	9	71	9	80	9	114	9	148
Jackson (natives)-----	9	82	8	90	7	80	8	64	9	84	9	121	9	67	9	51	8	88
Haines (natives)-----	9	54	9	41	9	64	8	60	9	68	7	46			8	64	7	46
Hoonah (natives)-----							8	144	5	120	9	141	9	126	9	125	8	121
Metlakahtla (natives)-----					6	105							9	144				
Saxman (natives)-----							7	31	8	75	8	63	9	62	9	76	7	66
Killisnoo (natives)-----	9	137	5	75														
Klawock (natives)-----					2	50												
Gravina (natives)-----															8	61	7	69
Dyea (natives)-----															5	23		
Kake (natives)-----															4	87	3	88
<i>Western Alaska.</i>																		
Kadiak (whites and natives)-----	9	74	9	59	9	56	8	49	9	52	9	72	9	44	8	68	8	107
Afognak (natives)-----	8	40	9	38	9	38	9	39			9	59	9	36			8	43
Wood Island (natives)-----											2	56	7	56	9	61	8	63
Unga (whites and natives)-----	8	35	9	36	9	40	9	44	9	40	9	40	7	36	9	47	9	39
Unalaska (whites and natives)-----			9	24	9	39	9	39	9	48	9	68	8	31	9	76	9	95
Karluk (natives)-----							9	27	9	28								
<i>Arctic Alaska.</i>																		
Nome-----																		8 63
Port Clarence (natives)-----	5	20	7	30	8	56	9	56	9	53	7	50					8	18
St. Lawrence Island-----					7	52	9	68	9	66			8	70	8	72		72
Cape Prince of Wales-----							9	104	7	132								107
Point Barrow-----									6	66	6	68		48		50		111
Circle City-----									8	43								
Eaton Station-----														11				30
Carmel-----																	5	52
Total-----		794		807		1,030		1,197		1,395		1,250		1,369		1,723		1,963



Public schools in Alaska—Enrollment and attendance of pupils during 1900-1901.

Schools.	1900.							
	September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.
<i>Southeast Alaska.</i>								
Sitka:								
No. 1 (white).....	35	28	34	27	31	24	30	26
No. 2 (natives).....	55	15	47	12	61	14	63	27
Juneau, No. 2.....	23	13	37	20	27	21	36	25
Douglas:								
No. 1 (whites).....	67	59	69	63	65	60	65	62
No. 2 (natives).....	30	28	28	27	26	25	24	20
Jackson.....	46	15	42	26	62	39	79	57
Haines.....	21	11	32	8	31	16	25	17
Hoonah.....	48	10	36	11	61	15	83	29
Saxman.....	7	6	31	16	54	27	51	30
Gravina.....	20	16	47	24	29	21		
Kake.....					39	13	80	35
Fort Wrangell:								
No. 1.....	56	41	43	41	40	36	43	34
No. 2.....	23	17	40	15	31	16	48	27
<i>Western Alaska.</i>								
Kadiak.....			61	57	57	41	52	48
Wood Island.....			56	45	52	44	55	31
Night school.....							39	31
Afognak.....			43	26	39	24	37	22
Unga.....	30	22	31	27	32	29	34	30
Unalaska.....	17	15	65	45	79	67	87	60
<i>Arctic Alaska.</i>								
Cape Prince of Wales.....	74	53	81	39	79	47	77	54
Nome.....	20	10	42	22	45	28	47	38
St. Lawrence Island.....								
Port Clarence.....	16	16	19	19	19	19	19	18
Carmel.....	24	18			29	24	28	27
Eaton Station.....								
Point Barrow.....	70	43	46	29	49	32	60	43
Sitka Industrial School:								
Schoolroom No. 1.....	131	29	31	28	31	28	31	28
Schoolroom No. 2.....	45	44	46	45	45	44	45	44

Schools.	1901.										
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		Total.
	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	
<i>Southeast Alaska.</i>											
Sitka:											
No. 1 (whites).....	36	22	33	19	34	25	32	25			48
No. 2 (natives).....	62	18	55	12	67	14	32	12			131
Juneau No. 2.....	18	9	23	11	25	13	20	11	14	10	75
Douglas:											
No. 1 (whites).....			57	46	59	58	66	62	73	68	95
No. 2 (natives).....	20	16	22	21	20	18	18	12			37
Fort Wrangell:											
No. 1 (whites).....	38	35	38	32	42	32	43	32	38	26	68
No. 2 (natives).....	40	21	26	13	26	12	31	11	25	12	80
Jackson.....	72	33	21	15	28	14	18	12			88
Haines.....	27	19	46	22	31	20					46
Hoonah.....	83	16	65	17	64	12	50	7			121
Saxman.....	39	22	23	9					12	7	66
Gravina.....			31	30	36	27	28	21	29	19	69
Kake.....	82	40									88
<i>Western Alaska.</i>											
Kadiak.....	69	32	81	76	84	55	66	45	66	48	107
Wood Island.....	56	40	57	41	50	39	47	36	39	33	63
Night school.....	38	24	38	27	34	24	29	19	19	16	
Afognak.....	39	23	33	22	32	21	26	17	23	9	43
Unga.....	31	25	30	27	31	28	28	26	28	27	39
Unalaska.....	92	70	92	69	92	69	93	63	95	64	95



Public schools in Alaska—Enrollment and attendance of pupils 1900-1901—Continued.

Schools.	1901.										
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		Total.
	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.	
<i>Arctic Alaska.</i>											
Cape Prince of Wales .....	66	38	67	32	67	34	70	46	70	39	107
Nome .....	51	38	47	36	46	38	47	39	-----	-----	63
St. Lawrence Island .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	72
Port Clarence .....	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	-----	-----	18
Carmel .....	28	22	29	24	32	24	32	26	30	25	52
Eaton Station .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30
Point Barrow .....	65	50	79	58	69	48	67	46	35	21	111
Sitka Industrial School:											
Schoolroom No. 1 .....	34	24	36	24	38	24	37	30	37	27	70
Schoolroom No. 2 .....	44	40	43	41	43	41	43	35	41	38	81

Total enrollment during session 1900-1901, 1,963.

The following table shows the history of Congressional appropriations for education in Alaska:

First grant to establish schools, 1884 .....	\$25,000.00
Annual grants, school year—	
1886-87 .....	15,000.00
1887-88 .....	25,000.00
1888-89 .....	40,000.00
1889-90 .....	50,000.00
1890-91 .....	50,000.00
1891-92 .....	50,000.00
1892-93 .....	40,000.00
1893-94 .....	30,000.00
1894-95 .....	30,000.00
1895-96 .....	30,000.00
1896-97 .....	30,000.00
1897-98 .....	30,000.00
1898-99 .....	30,000.00
1899-1900 .....	30,000.00
1900-1901 .....	30,000.00

*Expenditure of appropriation for education in Alaska, 1900-1901.*

Amount appropriated .....	\$30,000.00
Salaries of 4 officials .....	4,865.00
Salaries of 31 teachers .....	18,392.38
Supplies for 25 schools .....	4,542.36
Fuel and lighting .....	869.05
Repairs .....	521.41
Rent .....	180.00
Traveling expenses .....	546.25
Freight .....	34.95
Balance for outstanding liabilities .....	48.60
Total .....	30,000.00

Cost per capita of enrollment, \$17.78.



PERSONNEL.

Name.	Office.	State.
Dr. Sheldon Jackson .....	General agent of education in Alaska .....	Alaska.
William Hamilton .....	Assistant agent .....	Pennsylvania.
William A. Kelly .....	Superintendent for southeastern Alaska.....	Do.

*Teachers in public schools, 1900-1901.*

School.	Teacher.	State.
Sitka:		
No. 1 .....	Miss Cassia Patton.....	Pennsylvania.
No. 2 .....	Mrs. M. A. Saxman.....	Do.
Do.....	Miss Mary Moon .....	Alaska.
Sitka Industrial School .....	George J. Beck.....	New York.
	M. A. Carty.....	Kansas.
	Miss Olga Hilton.....	Alaska.
	Mrs. E. C. Heizer .....	Iowa.
	Mrs. Selina Gamble.....	Alaska.
Juneau, No. 2 .....	Miss Elizabeth Saxman.....	Pennsylvania.
Douglas:		
No. 1 .....	Miss Gertrude H. Spiers.....	Kansas.
Do.....	Miss Kate Spiers.....	Do.
No. 2 .....	Mrs. M. MacA. Davis.....	West Virginia.
Fort Wrangell:		
No. 1 .....	Victor L. Holt.....	Oregon.
No. 2 .....	Miss Minnie Robertson.....	Alaska.
Jackson.....	Miss Nellie Green.....	Kansas.
Haines.....	Miss May Mackintosh.....	Alaska.
Hoonah.....	Mrs. J. M. McFarland.....	West Virginia.
Saxman.....	Mrs. J. W. Young.....	Washington.
Gravina.....	Mrs. Alice B. Davis.....	Alaska.
Kake.....	Mrs. Anna R. Moon.....	Indiana.
Kodiak.....	Dr. Arthur W. Ball.....	Pennsylvania.
Do.....	Mrs. Arthur W. Ball.....	Do.
Afognak.....	Mrs. Charles Pajoman.....	Alaska.
Wood Island.....	Charles E. Bunnell.....	Pennsylvania.
Unga.....	Frank A. Golder.....	Do.
Belkofsky.....	do.....	Do.
Unalaska.....	Miss Frances Mann.....	Oregon.
Do.....	A. W. Newhall.....	Massachusetts.
Nome.....	Miss Florence Mauzy.....	
Do.....	Miss C. B. Young.....	California.
Port Clarence.....	Rev. T. L. Brevig.....	Minnesota.
St. Lawrence Island.....	P. H. J. Lerrigo, M. D.....	New York.
Cape Prince of Wales.....	C. T. Kittredge.....	Minnesota.
Point Barrow.....	S. R. Spriggs.....	New Jersey.
Eaton Station.....	Frederic Willard.....	Illinois.
Carmel.....	Mrs. Emma H. Rock.....	Pennsylvania.
Kosoreffsky:		
No. 1 .....	William Markham.....	
No. 2 .....	Mary Winifred.....	

The local school committees as at present constituted are as follows:

Sitka: John G. Brady and Edward de Groff, appointed January 15, 1891; Rev. Anthony Dashkevich, appointed May 14, 1900.

Douglas: School No. 1, P. H. Fox, appointed January 15, 1891; C. A. Hopp, appointed September 26, 1899. School No. 2, R. J. Willis and William Mackie, appointed July 25, 1899.

Wrangell: Thomas Willson, appointed March 29, 1892; Rev. H. P. Corser, E. P. Lynch, T. G. Wilson, appointed February 20, 1900; William H. Lewis (native Alaskan), appointed May 14, 1900.

Kodiak: Frederic Sargent, appointed July 22, 1893; William J. Fisher and P. D. Blodgett, appointed March 21, 1900.

Unga: C. M. Dederick, appointed September 22, 1894; George Levitt and F. C. Driffield, appointed January 23, 1901.

Saxman: James W. Young, W. L. Bunard, Rev. Edward Marsden (native Alaskan), appointed April 9, 1900.



Gravina: Mark Hamilton, Roderick Murchison, Benjamin Dundas, Alfred B. Atkinson, appointed April 9, 1900, all of whom are native Alaskans.

The following list contains the names of former members of local school committees in Alaska:

Sitka: Hon. James Sheakley, N. K. Peckinpaugh, Dr. C. D. Rodgers. Juneau: Karl Koehler, Rev. Eugene S. Willard. Douglas: G. E. Shotter, S. R. Moon, Robert Duncan, jr., Albert Anderson, A. J. Campbell. Wrangell: W. G. Thomas, William Millmore, Allan Mackay, Rufus Sylvester, Finis Cagle. Jackson: James W. Young, W. D. McLeod, G. Loomis Gould. Metlakahtla: William Duncan, Dr. W. Bluett, D. J. Leask. Unga: N. Guttridge, John Caton, Edw. Cashel. Unalaska: N. S. Resoff, N. B. Anthony, L. R. Woodward. Skagway: Thomas Whitten, E. L. Niskern, Walter Church, F. R. Burnham. Juneau: John G. Heid, B. M. Behrends, J. B. Denny, Rev. John B. René. Nome: Walter Church, D. J. Elliott, John Brynteson, Dr. S. J. Call, D. W. McKay, S. A. Keller, E. S. Ingraham, J. V. Logan.

The members of these committees have been of good service to the Bureau of Education, both as correspondents and by acting as auditors, countersigning the bills sent in for various local expenses of these schools, inspecting repairs, and giving advice as to measures for the greater efficiency of the schools.

For the southeastern section of Alaska a local superintendent was appointed as early as 1890 and has been in service ever since. The present local superintendent is William A. Kelly, of the Sitka Industrial School. His duties are to visit the schools, report on their condition, and examine candidates for the position of teacher.

#### MISSIONARIES AND TEACHERS AT MISSION STATIONS IN ALASKA.

##### *Baptists.*

Wood Island: Rev. and Mrs. Curtis P. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Forby, Mrs. M. G. Campbell, Dr. C. F. Miller.

##### *Congregational.*

Cape Prince of Wales: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lopp; native assistants, Sokweena and Elobwok.

Nome: Rev. William C. Fowler; 61 communicants.

Valdez: Rev. D. W. Cram; 8 communicants.

Douglas: Rev. William Davis; 28 communicants.

##### *Episcopalian.*

Sitka: Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe, D. D.; J. N. Dudley.

Juneau: H. J. Gurr, J. M. Davis.

Skagway: Rev. James G. Cameron, Charles Riga; Mrs. Bow, at hospital.

Ketchikan: Miss Agnes Edmond.

Circle City: Miss E. M. Deane.

Fort Yukon: Rev. L. H. J. Wooden.

Rampart City: Mr. E. J. Knapp.

Anvik: Rev. and Mrs. John W. Chapman, A. R. Hoare, Miss B. M. Sabine, Miss A. C. Farthing, Miss M. Leighton.

Point Hope: Mr. John B. Driggs.

Tanana: Rev. and Mrs. Jules L. Provost, A. A. Selden.

Nome: Rev. C. H. H. Bloor, A. B. Wright. Six native assistants.



*Friends.*

Kotzebue: Rev. and Mrs. Robert Samms, Miss Martha E. Hadley.

Douglas: Rev. and Mrs. Charles Replogle, Miss Jennie Lawrence.

Taku Harbor: J. L. Campbell.

Kaak: Rev. and Mrs. Silas R. Moon. Several native assistants.

*Methodist Episcopal.*

Unalaska: Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Newhall, M. D.; Miss Ella A. Darling, Miss Elizabeth Schwab, Miss Harriet Barnett.

*Moravian.*

Bethel: Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Romig, M. D.; Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Weinlick.

Ugavig: Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Helmick.

Carmel: Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Schoechert, Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Rock, Miss Mary Huber, Miss Phillippine C. King, trained nurse. Twenty-one native assistants.

*Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran.*

Teller Reindeer Station: Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Brevig, Mr. Hovick.

*Presbyterian.*

Eagle City: Rev. and Mrs. James Wollaston Kirk.

Haines: A. R. Mackintosh; 96 native communicants.

Saxman: Rev. and Mrs. Edward Marsden (natives); 43 native communicants.

Skagway: Rev. and Mrs. S. Hall Young, D. D., general missionary, Rev. and Mrs. N. B. Harrison; 33 white communicants.

Rampart: Rev. M. Egbert Koonce, Ph. D.

Sitka: Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Bannerman, Mrs. Matilda K. Paul (native), interpreter; 16 white and 355 native communicants.

Hoonah: Rev. and Mrs. William W. Carle, Mr. Willis Hammond (native), interpreter; 117 communicants.

Wrangell: Rev. H. P. Corser; 90 communicants.

Jackson: Rev. and Mrs. D. R. Montgomery, Mr. Samuel Davis (native), interpreter; 96 communicants.

Juneau: Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Jones, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Moore (native), interpreter and assistant at Douglas Island (station), Juneau; 30 white and 178 native communicants.

Point Barrow: Rev. and Mrs. H. R. Marsh, M. D., Mr. Koonooya (native), interpreter.

Klawack: Rev. and Mrs. David Waggoner.

Sitka hospital: B. K. Wilbur, M. D., physician and surgeon; Miss Esther Gibson, head nurse; Miss Anna Hinds (native), assistant nurse.

Sitka training school: Mr. William A. Kelly, superintendent; Mr. Dean W. Richards, assistant superintendent; Miss Susan Davis, Miss Sadie Martindale, Miss Anna M. Sheets, Miss Lucile Owen, Miss Frances H. Willard (native), matrons; Mr. John E. Gamble, Mr. Howard George (native), teachers.

Teller: E. J. Meacham, M. D., in charge.

*Roman Catholic.*

[From report of 1900.]

Juneau: Rev. John B. René, S. J.

Dawson, Northwest Territory: Rev. William Judge, S. J., chaplain of the hospital and of the Sisters of St. Ann; Brother Bernard Cunningham, lay brother.



Koserefski (Holy Cross Mission): Rev. R. J. Crimont, S. J. (superior); Rev. John Lucas, S. J.; Rev. A. Robaut, S. J.; Rev. F. Monroe, S. J.; Rev. J. B. Post, S. J.; Brothers V. O'Hare, S. J.; B. Marchisio, S. J.; J. Twohig, S. J.; P. Brancoli, S. J.

Nulato: Rev. J. Jetté, S. J. (superior); Rev. A. Ragaru, S. J.; Rev. J. Perron, S. J.; Brothers C. Giordano, S. J., and J. Negro, S. J.

Dawson Hospital: Sisters of St. Ann; Mary Zepherine (superior), Mary of the Cross, Mary Pauline, Mary Joseph, Mary John Damascene, Mary Prudentia.

Koserefski (Holy Cross Mission, girls' school): Sisters Mary Stephen (superior), Mary Prudence, Mary Seraphine, Mary Winifred, Mary Benedict, Mary Antonia, Mary of the Passion, Mary Magdalen.

*Russian Orthodox Church.*

Sitka: Rev. Antonius Dashkevich; in missionary school, J. Popoff and S. Cherepnin.

Juneau: Rev. Alexander Jaroshevich.

Killisnoo: Rev. John Soboleff.

Nuchek: Hieromonk Methodius.

Kadiak: Rev. Tikhon Shalamoff.

Afognak: Rev. Basil Martysh.

Kenai: Rev. John Bortnovsky.

Belkovsky: Rev. Euphymius Alexin.

Unalaska: Rev. Dean Alexander Kedrovsky, Rev. Basil Kashevaroff.

Unga: Rev. Nicholas Rysseff.

St. George Island: Rev. Peter Kashevaroff.

St. Paul Island: Rev. John Orloff.

St. Michael: Rev. Peter Orloff.

Ikohmut: Rev. Hieromonk Amphilochius.

Pavlovsk: Rev. Constantin Pavloff.

Nushagak: Rev. Nicholas Kashevaroff.

Schools are located at Sitka, Unalaska, Atton Island, Belkovsky, St. Paul Island, St. George Island, Quichpach, St. Michael, Kuskoquim, Nushagak, according to the report in Russian Orthodox American Messenger, but names of teachers are not given.

*Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant.*

Yakutat: Rev. Albin Johnson, Mrs. Albin Johnson, Rev. August Berggren, Miss Hilda Anderson.

Unalaklik: Rev. Julius F. Qvist, Rev. Axel E. Karlson, Mrs. A. E. Karlson, Miss Selina Peterson, Stephen Ivanoff (a native worker), Mrs. Ivanoff, Mrs. Ojeark Rock.

Golofnin Bay: Rev. J. Hendrickson, Rev. O. P. Anderson, Mrs. O. P. Anderson, Miss Amanda Johnson, Dr. C. O. Lind, and Mrs. C. O. Lind.

BAPTIST MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

*Skagway.*—The North Star Baptist Church was dedicated here August 27, 1899. The church numbers 22 members, and has a fine building, the first church building to be erected at this southern terminus of the Yukon and White Pass Railroad.

*Wood Island.*—(By the Rev. Curtis P. Coe, superintendent.) The great need at present is a boys' dormitory. Until this can be supplied I have transformed my own cottage into a place for the boys. I have also established a reading room for the children and their parents, and for the sailors who may be in port.

This is the only Baptist mission to the natives in the territory. The church has 10 members, and during the year has contributed \$116 for missionary purposes.



To show the work which is being done in the orphanage, I quote from a letter of Mr. Robert Stifer, a former Government teacher here:

“The work here is worthy of the attention it is receiving. It is doing a vast amount of good. It has never been my lot to meet a people so hard to work with as the creoles of this section. The mission children are, in most cases, the very worst that could be found to deal with when they come into the mission; in a short time they are better than the best of the outsiders.”

#### CONGREGATIONAL MISSION.

[From the report of Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D. D., corresponding secretary of the American Missionary Association.]

*Cape Prince of Wales.*—Mr. W. T. Lopp has continued faithfully his work at Cape Prince of Wales and is now closing twelve years of service under the American Missionary Association. The reindeer herd in his charge has grown to be the largest in Alaska, numbering nearly 1,000 head, two-thirds of which belong to the natives. During the winter the herd is kept from 30 to 40 miles away. Last year Mr. Lopp reported the sale of 15 male deer for \$460. He was thus enabled to put up a nice, comfortable frame house for the herders, which has four bedrooms, a kitchen and dining room, and a storeroom. An undivided share of three-fourths of this house has been sold to three of the native helpers. The probability is that the reindeer will be increasingly useful every year now.

The quarters for this mission comprise several buildings, which are comfortably fitted up for the various uses to which they are put. Mr. Lopp has reported that it would be advantageous to open up a small hospital with provisions for eight or ten patients. He reports that the Government school has been well attended and has been in charge of an experienced teacher. The religious services have also been very well attended. The natives offered during the year in Sunday collections about \$65, and, by their request, \$50 of this was sent to be used in the work of the association in Porto Rico. About 100 of the natives are now, in the mature judgment of the missionary, Christian believers. The missionary reports that he has had less drunkenness to contend with last year than almost any other year since he has been in the work. The reformation of an influential native, Ok-ba-ok, has had a very marked influence in the whole community in favor of temperance. Ok-ba-ok is the wealthiest native in the settlement and has steadily refused, during the year, to drink any intoxicants, giving as his reason, “I am a Christian.” He is called by the whites, “The Chief.” He has now a good frame house in addition to his large under-ground house.

The last year has been a fairly prosperous and healthy one for the Eskimos throughout this region. The walrus catch was unusually large. With the progress of the natives in civilization there has been a commercial advance. An enterprising San Francisco firm of very high character has put into the hands of the leading native, Ok-ba-ok, a stock of goods, and the demand for them is steady and increasing. Besides the houses which belong to the mission, there are now six frame houses in the settlement, which were built by the natives. Most of the families are now using stoves. Mr. Lopp reports that there is no reason why the progress made hitherto can not be continued, so that most of these natives will have better houses and more of the conveniences of civilization.

After so many years of continuous service, Mr. Lopp has found it advisable to return with his family to the States, his children now being of such an age that they should have American environment and school privileges. The association has therefore appointed a new missionary for its service at Cape Prince of Wales. It has been able to secure the services of Mr. Hugh J. Lee, of Connecticut. Mr. Lee has already had a good deal of experience with arctic life. He spent two years with the Peary expedition, and Mrs. Lee, his wife, was with him during a large part of one year. During this time Mr. Lee familiarized himself with the habits and, to quite a considerable extent, with the language of the Eskimos, and is exceptionally well equipped to take hold of the work which Mr. Lopp has to relinquish.

This Alaska mission has attracted wide attention among the constituents of the American Missionary Association and receives a steady and ample support. Its establishment and progress have vindicated fully the effort to plant it, which began in the midst of uncertainties and involved the sacrifice of the life of Mr. Thornton, but which has now eventuated in great gain to the Eskimos of that region and is reaching in its influence over into Siberia.



In addition to the mission at Cape Prince of Wales to the Eskimos, the Congregational Home Missionary Society reports work at three other places for the whites:

*Douglas*, where there is a church of 28 members.

*Nome*, where the church has 61 members and is self-supporting.

*Valdez*, where the church reports 8 members.

#### MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ALASKA.

[From the report of the Right Rev. Dr. Rowe, bishop.]

*Sitka*.—The church building is of stone and wood and cost a little over \$4,000, the gift of a devoted church woman in New York. There are twenty or more communicants connected with the station.

*Juneau*.—Juneau is rapidly becoming a place of homes, and among its population of 4,000 the church has her place of influence and importance. The property is valuable, the church building neat and commodious, and the rectory adjoining it complete and in excellent condition.

*Skagway*.—In a late letter from Mr. Cameron, he says: "Our new church (the gift of a New York church woman) is a great comfort. It is yet unplastered, but otherwise is complete." Again, "Through Mrs. Burnham's kind help we have succeeded in getting a dwelling house under way. It will be a frame building 1½ stories high, with 6 rooms, and will cost when furnished \$1,000.

The hospital is doing its noble work. Beginning with one single log building, improvements have been made from time to time, until now there stands a hospital that is a credit to the church.

Douglas Island has no church building. The services are held in a rented hall and are well attended. The women are most faithful and loyal to the church. For four years they have continued as a guild, and by their united efforts have purchased an organ and paid for the rent of the hall. They are trying now to raise money for the erection of a chapel.

Rampart City has become another hospital center, St. Andrew's. Mr. E. J. Knapp, a layman, who supports himself, is busily engaged in nursing the sick. The hospital building was erected by the citizens of Rampart, at a cost of \$3,000, on the lots belonging to the mission.

There are eight schools at present in the mission, namely: a boarding school and day school at Anvik, and day schools at Circle City, Fort Yukon, Rampart, Tanana, Point Hope, and Ketchikan.

#### MORAVIAN MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

[From the annual reports of the missionaries.]

The missionary force consists of 5 brethren and 7 sisters. There are 11 native assistants who hold services and 10 other native helpers, a total of 21 helpers.

*Bethel*.—The work at the mission has been that of the regular church services, the care of the sick, and the management of the work at the four out-stations. From the mission also have the various missionary trips and efforts been carried to completion.

A stricken and sorrowing people, with homes emptied or nearly emptied by the ravages of the epidemic of 1900, called for a union of those left. Much work was open for the missionary to do, that the home and happiness (if such can be termed the lot of these Eskimos) should be preserved or established for the widowed or the orphan in their dire situation, and each member of the force has carried his or her share of the burden of the year.

*Ugavig*.—Among these people much earnest work and self-denial has been done by Brother and Sister Helmich. More noticeable are the good effects of such a work to those who visit than to those who are striving to elevate their people to a standard ever above, and in advance of the step they seem so slowly to take. Our visits at Ugavig have been pleasant ones, for to visit a kindred people and not to have the worry of the trials of their lives to burden one, but simply to enjoy the benefits of others' earnest work is a true pleasure and encouragement.

*Carmel*.—Easter service at Carmel on the Nushagak. "About 4 a. m. both bells were rung, which soon brought the natives together, the men filling the boys' room of the schoolhouse and the women coming into our kitchen. All were served with a cup of hot tea. The next bell called us together in our schoolroom and chapel, where the morning service was opened in the usual way. Part of the Scripture was read in English and part in the native language. Then we went to



the cemetery, where there was from three to four feet of snow, but as there was a good crust on the snow there was no difficulty in walking upon it or moving around. Although there was a sharp, cold wind blowing and the morning cloudy, yet every one seemed pleased to remember the resurrection of Christ while standing among the graves of the departed ones. Later a mother related how her son could not sleep for fear he would miss hearing the bell for the services.

## FRIENDS' MISSION.

[From reports of the missionaries.]

*Kotzebue.*—The educational, medical, and gospel work at this mission of the Friends has been remarkably blessed, and all interested feel that God's power has been manifest in many ways. Marriage has been solemnized among the natives, many have confessed their sins and sought pardon, and a little organization has been made of the confessing ones. Some of the young people have proved themselves real missionaries in carrying the gospel stories to others and in holding services in places where the missionaries could not go.

*Kaak.*—A new church has been built here and the natives have subscribed very liberally in paying for it. They also assisted in the work of building and in subscribing toward the cost of an organ for the new church. We have had 73 accessions to the church, who are trying to live consistent Christian lives.

*Douglas.*—In the past year our natives have scattered greatly. The work in the mines having become more dangerous than they liked, they have sought and found work at the various canneries about Douglas. This has caused us to change somewhat our former methods and secure assistants both of natives and whites to occupy the fishing stations with them. We have a minister and his family, with one field matron and one day-school teacher, stationed at Douglas. Here we have an enrollment in the day school of something near 65 pupils all told, and a membership in the Friends Church of about 200 natives and 50 whites. We also have an out station in Taku Harbor, with J. L. Campbell as worker. There is a day school now being held in Taku Harbor, but it is not yet permanent, as we have not yet completely furnished it, but Mr. Campbell is doing what he can, without salary. The natives, having been unfairly deprived of their homes in Douglas, are seeking a new location, and will possibly locate at this place permanently. We are longing for the time to come when the native can be protected in his home without the necessity of a long, tedious lawsuit with some moneyed corporation.

## MISSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[From the report of Mrs. S. L. Beiler, secretary of Alaskan bureau.]

*Unalaska.*—At the Jesse Lee Home the year has been uneventful in any great degree. Much has been done in the way of teaching English and trying to inculcate American ideas of government and that the Czar and the Russian flag do not rule the Aleutian Islands, but that they are under the Stars and Stripes, which are kept floating as an object lesson. Much has been done in industrial training in cooking, sewing, gardening—everything toward home making for both girls and boys.

One of the boys writes thus of the work: "I am going to tell you about Jesse Lee Home. I milk the cow and feed her, give some hay, and feed the calf every morning and every afternoon, and I feed the hens. I hunt all the time, only Sunday I don't hunt, because holy day, and we must rest for Jesus and sing to him. I like to learn how to read and write and how to talk English, and I am going to the school next winter."

There are so many reasons why we need a hospital that as soon as sufficient money is in the treasury we will "rise to build." The Marine Hospital will take only marine cases, not natives nor travelers, nor even the sick at the North American Commercial Company's homes. If we had our hospital and some one to take care of it we could take in every one of these.

The garden is doing well. We have a hotbed, and in that way we start small vegetables. Our cows graze seven months in the year. The silo is a success. The chickens are a luxury; the milk and fresh eggs for the sick have been a blessing few can have in the Aleutian Islands. Our whole plant is an object lesson to all around.

Our growth is not rapid. We have unusual obstacles to overcome, but we are firmly planted, and are a great light to those who sit in darkness.



## MISSION OF THE NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.

[From report of the missionary.]

On June 30, 1900, Rev. T. L. Brevig, a Norwegian<sup>1</sup> Lutheran clergyman, with his family and an assistant, returned to Teller Reindeer Station as superintendent of the Government and native reindeer herds in the vicinity and as the first Norwegian Lutheran missionary in Alaska. An epidemic of grippe and measles then raging among the natives carried away over 50 per cent of the population that year, leaving many orphans, so that it became necessary to establish a home for them.

From the first from 10 to 18 orphans have been cared for at the station, and this has become a most important feature of the work.

## PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

[From report of Rev. George F. McAfee, superintendent school work, Presbyterian Board of Missions.]

Alaska is no less inviting a field for missionary effort than in past years. In fact, the past year has been one of great blessing, though there have been many things to perplex the missionaries. Intemperance, impurity of life, and old heathen customs have held firmly in their grasp the great mass of the people, but there have been conversions from among the most noted natives, and from the Sitka school alone have come over 40 who have named the name of Christ.

The woman's board has the last year paid the salaries of the 16 missionaries and interpreters of the board who have served the churches and missions at Haines, Fort Wrangell, Hoonah, Jackson, Juneau, Klawak, Saxman, Sitka, and Douglass Island, at a total cost of \$10,491.80. The total cost of all Presbyterian missions in Alaska is \$32,609.22.

*Point Barrow.*—Dr. and Mrs. Marsh, with their friend, Koonooya, the elder, and his wife, returned to their field in July last, after a year's rest. This mission is to the Eskimo, and is very hopeful. Dr. Marsh rendered valuable service to the woman's board while in the States by his many addresses to churches and women's societies. Missionaries, 2; salaries, \$1,200; other expenses, \$977.59; total, \$2,177.59.

*St. Lawrence Island.*—Dr. P. H. J. Lerrigo, who occupied that field last year, returned home in September last, and was succeeded by Dr. D. E. O. Campbell. Dr. Lerrigo in his report says: "Mr. Gambell fought devil worship; Mr. Doty fought the whisky traffic, and both with marked success. I had the privilege of continuing their work, so well begun, and of preaching to the people, without serious opposition, salvation by grace through faith in a crucified and risen Lord."

*Sitka Training School.*—This is a coeducational institution, and is open to all the tribes in Alaska, not excepting the Eskimos and the Russian Creoles. In the school the pupils are taught the Bible regularly and systematically. A common English education is given, and the industrial work is emphasized. The girls are taught to do all kinds of housework as well as the proper care of their persons, clothing, etc. The boys are taught carpentry, boatbuilding, shoemaking, and other industries which fit them for earning an honest support. The graduates of the Sitka school are settling in many parts of Alaska. They are doing business on their own account, carrying on trades, working in mines, fisheries, and lumber mills, and everywhere are recognized, trusted, and respected as industrious, honest, and consistent Christians, as well as patriotic citizens. The race is being redeemed. Since the work was established, in 1878, there have been over 1,000 converts baptized, many of them being pupils of the school. Some noted miracles of grace are reported. The old chief, Kat le an, who for twenty-five years steadily and stoutly resisted the truth and fought the work of the missionaries and teachers most resolutely, has, during the present year, submitted himself to Christ. He is clothed and in his right mind—a most marvelous conversion. Like the man of Gadara, out of whom Jesus cast the legion of devils, he is going about among the native villages telling his people "what great things the Lord hath done for him." Pupils—boarding, 150; day, 5; total, 155; teachers, 15; salaries, \$6,949.91; current expenses, \$7,995.89; repairs, etc., \$997.03; total, \$15,939.83. Tuition received, \$605.75.

*Sitka hospital.*—Physician and two nurses. Over 1,500 patients have been treated in the hospital and at the ranches, and a large number of successful opera-

<sup>1</sup> Mr. and Mrs. Brevig first came to Teller as teachers in 1894.



tions performed. Smallpox was epidemic, and physicians, nurses, and teachers acted heroically in caring for the sufferers.

Several of the Sitka pupils have been trained as nurses and have rendered valuable service here in the hospital and in the homes to which they have gone. While a comparatively small part of the time is devoted to religious work, yet the Bible study is emphasized; services are held regularly in the ward every evening and the Sabbath-school lesson is taught every Sunday. That much real good is accomplished in quickening the spiritual life of all who come under the influence exerted in hospital life is abundantly shown by the character of those who have gone forth and are teaching or caring for the sick as opportunity offers.

Many of the pupils have earned and are still earning good wages simply by their knowledge of the English language by acting as guides, interpreters, and packers for the large number of white men who have come into the territory within recent years. Especially was this true during the memorable season of 1897-98, when the miners found the assistance of our boys of incalculable value. The miners found the boys invariably honest and trustworthy.

As far as can be traced, the boys educated in the Sitka school are now employed as follows:

Eleven in the boot and shoe trade, 3 in boat building, 22 in carpentry, 3 in coopering, 2 in clerking, 4 in cannery, 2 in engineering, 3 in mining, 2 as missionaries, 2 as teachers, 4 as merchants, 1 as painter and paper hanger, 4 in sawmills, and 1 as silversmith.

The following number of girls are employed in work: Two in cooking, 4 in dressmaking, 2 as missionaries, 4 as teachers, and 2 as nurses.

In addition to the foregoing, the following from the pen of a native teacher marks as one blessed result the breaking down of tribal enmities and the unifying of race sentiment:

"Here at Sitka are 133 of the cleanest, happiest boys and girls to be found in all this great land of ours. Eskimos from the north, Aleuts from the west, Haidas from the south, Tinneh from the interior, Tsimshians and Thlingkets from the coast are living together in most friendly fashion in our mission school; and yet the grandparents, and even the fathers and mothers, of these children were bitter enemies.

"My grandmother taught me to hate the Sitka people because members of our Stickine tribe had been massacred by them long ago. An insult was never forgotten. The mother taught her children to hate and revenge, and when the children grew up they, in their turn, taught their children the same wicked lessons. That is the reason why it seems almost a miracle that representatives of all these one-time enemies should live so lovingly together. What has accomplished this change? It is the power of the Prince of Peace."

#### SCHOOL WORK OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN ALASKA.

[From report of school work in Russian Orthodox American Messenger.]

In the districts of Sitka and Unalaska 802 children of both sexes have attended school. Out of this number, 9½ per cent were the wards of the charity institutions of the Russian Church. The general impression of our church school activities in this country is that the foundation for the education of the masses has been established, they being taught religion, reading, and arithmetic.

The satisfactory state of the work in the Sitka district only increases our wish that it should be enlarged and strengthened as far as possible, so as to be implanted in the very spirit of the inhabitants who are constantly unsettled by offers, flattery, and invitations of various kinds.

#### MISSIONS OF THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT IN ALASKA.

[From the report of D. Nyvall, secretary.]

*Yakutat*, a place not different from an abode for wild animals when our missionaries first landed there some fourteen years ago, is now rapidly growing into a city. Fishing is the actual business of the place, with much mining in prospect. Steamboats come and go every month, winter and summer, and consequently post and other conveniences of modern life help to make the sojourn at Yakutat nothing at all like what it was some five years ago.

Still, the evils of the liquor traffic coming in the wake of these conveniences more than offset the blessings, so that our missionaries are tempted to ask to be left alone as of old, with the natives and the gospel. They strongly protest against



the lawlessness of some captains in selling strong drinks to the natives. They describe most vividly the evil influences of alcohol upon the natives, who seem to lack every power of resistance to temptation from the whites, many of whom are morally slaughtering all the natives they are able to reach.

The missionaries are teaching 60 children in the Sunday school and are caring for 5 girls in the mission home, and report a successful year in spite of discouragements.

*Unalaklik.*—A great revival visited Unalaklik last winter. Almost the whole population became seekers of truth and a new life, and the missionaries saw the fruit of their patient sowing. The influence of the mission can be seen in a radius of 50 miles around the station in the cleanliness and other good habits of the natives.

*Golofnin Bay.*—Last summer almost every family at Golofnin Bay was visited by the angel of death, and the missionary was for a long time the only man in the village able to bury the dead. A great many children were left orphans and worse than homeless. Our missionaries picked them up on the beach in a state impossible to describe and could only take them to the mission home. In this way the great need of an orphanage made itself felt, and friends among the gold discoverers subscribed \$6,000 for this purpose. With this a home was erected and dedicated to its mission of mercy on Thanksgiving Day, 1900. The home is large enough to receive 50 children, which means at least \$6,000 more expense for this mission. It is a great blessing, although a blessing that calls for new sacrifices from those who support our missions. But our whole experience as a missionary society is to walk in faith and do what often seems impossible.

The above include the reports submitted to me by the various missionary organizations in Alaska.

Very respectfully, yours,

✓  
SHELDON JACKSON,

*United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.*

The COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.



